

IRISH PEACE DECISION NOW UP TO SINN FEIN

Answer to New British Proposals Due in London on Monday.

MAY PREVENT BREAK

Reply Must Be Received by Craig Tuesday, Limit Set by Ulster.

PROBLEMS FOR PREMIER

Expected to Check Storm in France by Talk With Briand—Moratorium to Fore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 1.

Monday is expected to bring a definite decision as to whether the Irish peace negotiations will be broken off or whether the conference will adjourn for an indefinite period, all sides doing their utmost to preserve the truce until sober reflection tempers the judgment of the opposing factions. The Government is known to have drawn up a new scheme of settlement which it has handed to the Sinn Fein delegation. If Dublin approves it then it will be handed to Ulster.

As the effect of this plan is likely to be more in the nature of a postponement than to lead to an immediate agreement, there is hope that it will, temporarily at least, prevent a rupture of negotiations and a breaking of the truce.

With both Dublin and Belfast saying that no further concessions can be granted, there is little hope tonight of a sudden solution. The Sinn Feiners plan to go home and lay the situation before the Dail Eireann so as to give an answer before Tuesday, the day set by Sir James Craig as the last moment Ulster would receive new proposals.

Premier May See Briand.

The Washington conference has become a strong factor in the proposed delay. Premier Lloyd George is reported to have become reconciled to the impossibility of settling the Irish problem before going to America, and he must give his full attention to other serious matters of state before his departure. Foremost of these is the rising storm across the Channel. The bitterness of the French comments on the recent speech of Marquis Curzon, in which the British Foreign Secretary warned France of the danger of isolated action, and the official negotiations with Dr. Rathenau and Dr. Simon regarding a moratorium and credits for Germany, are so politically felt here that it has become almost imperative for the Prime Minister to meet Premier Briand as soon as possible.

It is not doubted that he will act quickly to clear the atmosphere when he gets together with M. Briand, and the demand is practically general that he act in this direction before going to America.

Meanwhile Lord Curzon is being widely censured, the *Express* this morning asking: "Is the retention of Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office worth the risk of a rupture with France?"

To Make British Policy Clear.

Mr. Lloyd George wants an understanding on the French treaty with the Turkish Nationalists, and wants to explain to the French what is being done regarding the reparations. He hopes that by laying the cards on the table, the policy on the table before M. Briand it will allay French fears. This meeting will take time, and the most hopeful officials are now saying that the Prime Minister may depart about the middle of the month.

The Prime Minister can safely leave with the Cabinet Ministers the question of the reparations payments and credits, because before any decision is made the findings must be taken before the Reparations Commission, and Dr. Walter Rathenau must return to Germany to take up the matter with his own Government. In the attempts to put the reparations on a sound, practical business basis the Government may receive Dr. Rathenau, but there is no disposition apparent here to act without consulting France.

Dr. Rathenau again saw Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their talk is progressing amicably, but Dr. Rathenau, according to German circles, found the path to a moratorium smoother than the way to credits. In the city—that is, the financial district—prominent financiers and bankers would welcome a moratorium, but are very cold about advancing credits, so the payment of the next reparations installment remains the immediate concern.

The Germans argue that this is largely Belgium's affair, since under the allied agreement Belgium would get most of the January payment, but Belgium is so involved financially with Great Britain that a tri-party solution may be found. In this case it is hoped the Prime Minister will be able to make the French see the wisdom of tidying over the present financial crisis.

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Associated Press).—Sir John Bradbury, the British member of the Reparations Commission, has issued a denial in Paris that he recommended a moratorium to the British Government. That, however, in no wise excludes the possibility of a moratorium being considered.

Some newspapers discuss the possibility of a scheme for German payments to Great Britain in commodities such as chemicals, dyestuffs and potash, which are particularly German products. Any suggestion that Germany will be permitted to pay anything on account in goods which would compete with British manufactures and throw British workmen out of employment is considered out of the question.

A significant fact is that Dr. Rathenau's mission is accepted by the newspapers calmly, even to a large extent approvingly. Probably a year ago the presence of a German emissary in England for the purpose of obtaining any relaxing of the German financial obligations toward the Allies would have raised a storm. Another illustration is that Winston Churchill's speeches advocating a better under-

LOOKING on the conference

Harding's 'Association of Nations' Idea Only an Annual Gathering for Friendly Dealing Much Like Christmas Reunions in America.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.

Evident to participants in the conference is a clearer understanding of the thought and purposes of the work concerned. Although the day's work is based on an "agenda," or fixed program, definite objects to be attained—the first steps that must be taken if peace is to be assured—there is a bigger and broader development perceptible in the undercurrents of the gathering of the peacemakers.

When the President says he hopes that something like an annual council of the nations may be induced by the success of the Washington conference, he means, it is known, that there should be an annual "get acquainted" assembly. Dealing with the humanities as he is prone to do, the President would like to see the nations of the world come together once a year in the spirit that far separated members of the same family meet on Christmas Day. Even if there were no special and distinct problems to be solved such family reunions might go far toward keeping the world tranquil and tolerant.

Elith Root, an American delegate, said some years ago that if nations would take the trouble to get really acquainted with each other there would be little likelihood of bloody wars; that antagonisms and conflicts spring from ignorance. That is the heart of President Harding's conception of international relations. Get the peoples of the world in the habit of sitting down at a table with each other and the necessary rules and regulations for peace and fair dealing would evolve naturally.

In this view there is no leaning toward the League of Nations theory, which is almost literally the family reunion theory which the President, for lack of a better term, calls "association of nations."

Such meetings as the Washington conference do more than a thousand books of history or travel to illuminate obscure quarters of the earth. They fix the attention of the public on powerful facts that after they are dispersed something of value sticks in the mind. Who knew anything to speak of about the geography of Galicia until the world's attention turned to strange names and places? Probably the public will have learned more about China and the Far East as a result of the discussion of the conference than it had ever known in any definite way. Australia is an instance in point.

Most of us were familiar with certain very general facts about the great island continent under the equator. We knew that it was the land of the wombat and the kangaroo and of "blackfellows" as primitive as to huddle the specialists of ethnologists. The conference is making it clear that Australia is a young nation of definite purpose. The heretofore and-fore-of that purpose is to be an accessible world of commerce and of the Orient. Talking to Australians at the conference you realize that this purpose is a matter of course.

The report that the British member of the Reparations Committee was advocating to his own Government a moratorium for Germany while the commission had decided that Germany must pay her January liabilities added another item to the news of the conference. The *Post* newspapers are scolding against the British.

Reports in the British press credit Dr. Rathenau with trying to raise a British loan to float Germany over the payment of the January installment on the reparations account.

NEW PROPOSALS WILL GO BEFORE DE VALERA

Sinn Fein Reply Is Due in London on Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Associated Press).—The Sinn Fein delegates had no meeting with the British Ministers today.

Arthur Griffith and his colleagues engaged in a long discussion at their headquarters tonight on the outline of the Government's new proposals. No meeting of the Government and Irish delegates is expected before Monday.

Robert C. Barton is going to Dublin with the new proposals and the other Sinn Fein delegates expect to follow him tomorrow. This was taken to mean that the Sinn Fein delegates would devote the week end to a discussion of the British Government's new proposals with Eamon de Valera and other members of the Dail Eireann Cabinet. It was understood the Sinn Fein delegates would return to London on Monday to give the Government's final decision regarding the new proposals.

The Government's undertaking to submit fresh proposals to Ulster before next Tuesday, the time limit set by Sir James Craig this week in his declaration to accept the Government's previous proposal, is understood to be conditioned upon the acceptance of the new proposals by Sinn Fein and upon the inclusion in such possible acceptance of an agreement on the part of Sinn Fein to swear allegiance to the crown. Should this agreement not be reached, it is understood Ulster will not be approached again, and that negotiations with Sinn Fein would then terminate.

Preservation of the truce in Ireland, whatever may happen to the peace negotiations, is being urged by a considerable section of the British press. It is suggested that this be achieved through adjournment of the conference to a fixed date a month or six weeks hence.

REPARATIONS MEETING IN DISFAVOR IN PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 1 (Associated Press).—Officials at the French Foreign Office are guarded in their comments today in the absence of Premier Briand, but it was made clear that the London negotiations relative to a moratorium in reparations payments for Germany were not in harmony with the principles of the Entente.

These negotiations are regarded as a reprieve for the allied separate action of France in making an agreement with the Turkish Nationalist Government at Ankara. French officials pointed out that the question of reparations was above all a French question and that Great Britain was interested only to the extent of twenty-two per cent of the reparations, whereas France lays claim to fifty-two per cent. Therefore, any arrangement arrived at by Great Britain in the absence of French representatives would be regarded as exceedingly precarious. In view of what they describe as nervousness shown by Great Britain and Italy.

By indirect legislation, similar to devices employed in some of our Southern States to restrict negro voting, the Australians raised their voice against Asiatic immigration. When a Chinese or Japanese seeks admission to the Commonwealth he is submitted to a language test. Fifty words of any European language, chosen at the discretion of the immigration authority are given to him to translate. It is an educational test that simply closes the doors to undesirable immigrants. Here there is nothing racial about this exclusion—that it is based on a solidly conceived theory.

They will tell you that there is no perceptible throughout the Far East one of those westward turning impulses that have marked Eastern races since the dawn of history. They believe that the world is seeing merely the first vague onset of an Oriental impulse to overflow into the West. They regard it as their duty to the white race to stand like a rock against the first ripple of this forming wave. Australia sees Japan ready to project millions across the Pacific and eager to populate their own land. And that, they say, they will never tolerate.

They are oddly proud of the fact that their country is probably the oldest land surface on the face of the globe, as well as being the largest island and the smallest continent. Most of Australia was dry land when great parts of Europe and Asia were still under the sea. The original natives, the "blackfellows," are one of the mysteries of mankind, with no records, no folk tales to account for their origin. They are quite unlike any other people of the South Seas. They may be one of the oldest races, such as the Tasmanians were, miraculously preserved and unchanged from 20,000 years or so ago.

In civilization Australia is a little more than 150 years old, 1787 being the date of the first settlement, by the British. That the island continent existed seems to have been known by the Chinese as far back as the thirteenth century. Marco Polo heard talk about it in China 200 years before Columbus discovered America. Capt. Cook, setting out to observe the transit of Venus and commissioned to ascertain "whether the unexplored part of the Southern Hemisphere be only an immense mass of water or contain another continent," landed at Botany Bay in 1770, finding unfriendly natives, but uninterested about the manners or the equipment of white men. Thereafter and until the present the story of Australia has been a tale of hard adventure and conquest of our own West, though not so well known.

The population, except for the aborigines in the bush, is almost solidly British, at least 85 per cent. In the whole continent there may be 6,000,000 people, less than the population of New York city. Australia will support 200,000,000, her representatives say, even though she has no room for them. They are bush and desert, unconquerable by any known means.

MOCHIZUKI WOULD ABANDON ALLIANCE

Leader of Japanese Opposition Sees No Further Use for British Pact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (Associated Press).—Interest was caused in Japanese circles in connection with Japan's reported desire to see come into existence a triple understanding among Japan, the United States and Great Britain, if the Anglo-Japanese alliance is to be discontinued, by the announcement of a statement by Mochizuki, leader of the Japanese opposition, declaring that in view of the probable success of the Washington conference there was no need of renewing the alliance. The statement said in part:

"Let the alliance be effaced and let us set up in its place an understanding between Great Britain, the United States and Japan on Far Eastern and Pacific problems."

"An understanding—in no matter what form expressed—reaffirming and continuing in effect the provisions of our agreements already existing; namely, the gentlemen's agreement of 1908 concerning immigration, the Root-Takahira agreement concerning China, the Japanese-American antitrust treaty of 1908—referring controversies to the Hague tribunal provided they have no bearing on vital interests and the independence or prestige of the two powers—and the Ito-Lansing agreement of 1917, in which the interests of Japan in China were recognized, could very well take the place of the old Anglo-Japanese alliance. I believe that 'open diplomacy' can reach such an understanding."

Representative Mochizuki declared that the chief object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was to prevent Russian aggrandizement towards India, China, Korea and the Pacific. Now that Russia was no longer a cause of anxiety and the Washington conference was about to settle the question of naval burdens and questions pertaining to the Far East, there seemed to him no longer need of the alliance.

Viscount Kato, president of the Ken-seikai or opposition party, of which Mr. Mochizuki is a leader, was the Japanese Ambassador at London when the British alliance was last renewed.

HELIUM GAS IS SUCCESS IN NAVY BALLOON TEST

Dirigible C-7 Makes Two Long Flights With It.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—The first official test of helium gas in large airships was successfully completed today when the naval dirigible C-7 returned to her station here after two long flights.

Naval aviation officials expressed the opinion that the tests marked the opening of a new era in aeronautics. Helium gas has almost the lifting power of hydrogen with none of its explosive properties.

COLORADO MINE TO REOPEN.

TRINIDAD, Col., Dec. 1.—Reopening of the Cameron mine in the Walsenburg district, which has been closed since the miners walked out in sympathy with a strike in thirteen company mines in protest against a 30 per cent reduction in wages, was announced by Colorado Fuel and Iron Company officials today.

JAPANESE SEES END OF SHANTUNG THORN

Likens Harding and Hughes to Roosevelt and Root in 1905.

FULL AMITY EXPECTED

Tokio Correspondent Goes Into History to Uphold Japan's Stand.

CITES ACTION IN WAR

President Wilson Said to Have Written Draft of Agreement on Peninsula.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

Special Correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, Tokio.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.

The world uttered a sigh of relief last evening when it was known that the Shantung question would be settled through the good offices of the American Government. Just as President Roosevelt and Secretary Root reconciled Russia and Japan at the 1905 conference at Portsmouth in 1905, President Harding and Secretary Hughes will put an end to the Shantung controversy in a manner satisfactory to the two nations concerned.

To set the history of the Shantung controversy straight in the public mind we must harken back to the peace conference at Paris. Before the Powers at the conference agreed to hand over to Japan German rights in Shantung, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau and Baron Makino had frequent conferences.

As the result of these conferences and at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson and the British and French representatives Baron Makino, the Japanese delegate, on May 4, 1919, issued the following statement to the press, thus announcing to the world that Japanese interests to be retained in Shantung would be purely economic:

"In an interview with representatives of Reuter (Associated Press or Havas) Baron Makino wishes to make clear, by way of explanation of Japan's position in reference to Shantung questions, that the policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung peninsula to full sovereignty to China, retaining only those economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtao. Regarding the railway, which is to become Sino-Japanese under a joint undertaking, the Baron further stated that the owners of the railway will use special police only to insure security for traffic, that they will be used for no other purpose and that the police force will be composed of Chinese, and such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway may select will be appointed by the Chinese Government."

Drafted by Wilson, Is Report.

It was rumored in Paris at that time that the above statement was drafted by the Wilson himself. In pursuance of the pledge contained therein Japan, as soon as the peace treaty came into effect in January, 1920, invited China to enter into negotiations to agree upon details which had to be settled in order to restore Kiau Chow to China and to withdraw troops from along the railway. China did not accept the invitation, on the ground that she had not signed the Versailles treaty of peace. Japan, anxious to settle the matter amicably, repeated the above overture at various times, but China refused to enter into the question of the question for various reasons.

That the Chinese Government has for some time been well disposed to the idea of opening negotiation at Washington was clearly indicated by a few press despatches from Peking which were apparently inspired. It has been known in well informed quarters that as far as the Chinese Government was concerned it was more than willing to settle the Shantung question by direct negotiation with Japan, especially after Japan offered the Chinese a most favorable settlement which was agreed upon in the Versailles treaty. Since the Paris peace conference Japan has made substantial concessions in favor of China, forfeiting many of the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany.

As for China's contention that the leased territory of Kiau Chow, naturally reverted to Chinese sovereignty when she declared war on Germany in August, 1917, no one takes it seriously. To all intents and purposes Kiau Chow, though nominally a leased territory, was ceded to Germany.

International Law Quoted.

It is evident that sovereignty to that territory was ceded to Germany. In the accepted theory of international law a mere declaration of war is not enough to restore a ceded territory to the nation from which it was taken. To establish her claim to Kiau Chow China should have not only declared war but should have taken it from Germany by force of arms.

But China was neither capable nor willing to drive Germany from Kiau Chow. Japan had to undertake the task. From the beginning of the war in August, 1914, to August, 1917, China remained a neutral spectator. For almost two years after Japan dislodged Germany from Shantung in the fall of 1914 China afforded shelter and hospitality to Germans. Austrian and German ships were safely moored at Shanghai. Austrian and German flags floated on its quays. Had China been actively engaged on the part of the allies it is conceivable that there might have been some force in the plea that she preferred to resume the German rights for herself. But China never did this. Japan and Britain attacked and took the German colony.

China's hope for direct restitution of Kiau Chow by Germany was totally destroyed when on May 22, 1920, the Berlin Government notified Peking that by virtue of the Versailles treaty Germany had renounced in favor of Japan all rights and interests formerly enjoyed by her under the Sino-German agreement and that she was no longer capable of restoring them direct to China. China was plainly told by Germany that she must negotiate with Japan if she wanted to recover those rights.

WITH TEA

"For twenty years," said Dr. Samuel Johnson, "I with tea amused the evening."

"With tea soled the midnight, and with tea welcomed the morning."

And, being an Englishman, the good Doctor no doubt enjoyed a sip at five o'clock, too.

Just as thousands of lovers of the refreshing beverage are doing today at CHILDS.

Freshly made and served in individual pots.

CHILD'S

France May Suggest Germany's Bankruptcy

PARIS, Dec. 1 (Associated Press).—A receivership for Germany as a bankrupt with an autonomous Rhineland to be exploited by the Allies for reparation purposes are likely to be proposed by France as an alternative to any moratorium on reparations that may be suggested by Great Britain, it was said in official circles here today.

The Allies, it is held by French officials, have full authority under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to take Germany's affairs in hand and to administer her resources in a manner similar to that pursued by the Turkish debt commission.

VIENNA IN FURY, SMASHES WINDOWS

Continued from First Page.

thus far has been bloodless into a sanguinary affair.

The rapid rise in the prices of food and clothing, the further depreciation of the crown in the exchange market and the bitter cold weather, together with the Government's announcement that it would not be able to pay the reparations, also are considered to have combined to provoke the extremist element to disorder.

At the New Bristol the great doors were battered down, thus permitting the crowds to pour through into the building. They began to break windows, some of which were as high as the third floor, and to hurl bedding and furniture into the street.

The Old Bristol Hotel later suffered the same fate. Its costly furniture and rich tapestries being hurled out to the cheering crowds, which packed the streets surrounding the building.

The Grand Hotel, the largest in the city, and then in turn the Hotel Imperial, also were looted. The activities in these hotels, however, appeared to have been confined to the lower floors.

Scenes of plunder occurred throughout the entire city. Thousands of dollars worth of plate glass was smashed, until the principal streets in the afternoon looked like the wreck of a hurricane.

Upon the issuance to-day of semi-official statements indicating that abandonment of Government control over food and the abolition of all Government subsidies would be effected with the new year foreign exchange became demoralized. The crown went from 7,128 to 8,500 for the dollar, both banks and merchants engaging in a scramble for foreign values.

Stocks meanwhile dropped sharply all along the line. The bank rate was raised to 8 per cent from the former figure of 7 per cent.

Index figures issued to-day showed that the cost of living had increased 241 per cent in the last month. All classes of wage earners are formulating new demands to meet the increasing pressing economic situation, to comply with which the only apparent measures possible are new currency issues.

GERMAN LEADER SEES NEW GROUP OF POWERS

Stressmann Says That Is What Conference Aims At.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 1.

The Washington conference is more concerned in launching a new constellation of Powers than in realizing its outward purpose in reducing armaments, declared Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the Volkspartei, at the opening meeting of the national convention. Dr. Stresemann was unable to avoid numerous references to the visit of Hugo Stinnes to England, but refrained from making any concrete statement as to what the result had been.

He emphasized the view that the world could not recover until Russia and Germany had recovered, and found it worth while to defend Hugo Stinnes' notorious Anglophobia during the war. Germany's prosperity he deemed as artificial and threatening to wipe out the middle class.

The proposal to revise the German reparations, he said, was the result of English initiative and might possibly be realized in the light of an Anglo-American understanding on the problem of the world's business.

Color was lent to the reports of impending action by Germany in Russia by an interview in Riga with M. Leschava, of the Soviet Commissariat on Foreign Trade, who has just returned from negotiations in western Europe. He announced that he had obtained credit in German banks for 200,000,000 marks and expected soon to increase this sum to 1,000,000,000 marks. He also said that the Reichsbank had given authorization to discount Russian paper in Germany, but this is denied here.

German exports to Russia rose from 15 per cent of the total of the first quarter this year to 23 per cent in the third quarter. This is less than England's exports to Russia, which totalled 32 per cent, but Germany's exports consisted largely of metal and manufactured tools, while England's consist almost exclusively of food, which will fall away as soon as the famine is relieved.

BALFOUR TO BE GUEST.

More than 500 requests for tickets to the dinner for the British delegates to the Washington conference, which is to be given next Monday at the Waldorf, have been received by the British Speaking Union of America, which has arranged the function. Besides Arthur Balfour, whose expected arrival in New York has been announced by George Riddell, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, Sir Arthur Willert and Maurice Peterson, secretary to Mr. Balfour.

CUT IN ARMS VITAL, SAYS P. M. WARBURG

World Doomed to Costly Setback Unless Something Is Done, He Asserts.

PRAISES RESERVE BANK

Tells Acceptance Council He Ridicules Devices Aimed to Stabilize Exchange.

Paul M. Warburg told members of the American Acceptance Council at their annual meeting yesterday that no one can doubt that "the world is doomed to suffer a setback from which it will not recover for generations" unless the effort of the United States to have world armament expenditures reduced meets with success. This step must be followed, he asserted, by a modification of the German reparations terms if world disaster is to be avoided.

Mr. Warburg paid a tribute to the Federal reserve system and its management, saying it is impossible to imagine the losses and agonies the country would have had to endure without the protection of the Federal reserve banks in the war and afterward.

Mr. Warburg is president of the American Acceptance Council and chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc. In the interests of the latter institution he recently made a tour of Europe.

"I cannot help smiling," said Mr. Warburg, "whenever I hear of ingenious plans which are conceived as independent devices to bring about a 'stabilization of exchange.' It is true that the world cannot hope to return to fairly normal economic conditions until the changes of the principal countries are stabilized. That stabilization, however, will follow the restoration of economic order; it cannot precede it."

"It is not necessary or, indeed, practical for the majority of the countries involved to aspire to a return to ante-bellum level of exchange. But their aim must be to find a level on which they may successfully arrest the further inroads of the enemy, whose deadly weapon is the printing press that night and day manufactures Government obligations and currency."

BILLBOARD UNVEILED WITH HARDING'S WORDS

Rotarians Open Prosperity Campaign in City.

A prosperity campaign, with which Rotarians all over the country plan to instill optimism into the commercial situation, was formally opened yesterday with the unveiling in Times square of a billboard on which had been lettered a message from President Harding.

Raymond J. Knoepfel, president of the New York Rotary Club, presided at the ceremony and made a brief address. He said it was the first time to his knowledge a billboard had even been unveiled.

The president's message was surrounded by flags. It reads: "This people of Washington and Lincoln are conquering the difficult problems of to-day no less worthily and with the faith and confidence which they bequeathed to us. We are sure to find the ways to restored prosperity and our need of happiness—Warren G. Harding."

Princess Stephanie Is Robbed of Her Jewels

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 1.

JEWELRY and negotiable securities valued at 500,000 francs were stolen this afternoon by a sneak thief from Princess Stephanie de Hohenlohe, a cousin of the former Kaiser, while she was shopping in a big Paris department store. As in the recent case of Mme. de Wendel, wife of the French steel magnate, the Princess had just withdrawn several pearl collars and diamond bracelets and rings from a safe deposit vault to wear at a diplomatic dinner. While she was walking through the aisles of the Galleries Lafayette the handbag was opened and all the contents taken out.

MAY RECALL CHARLES TO HUNGARIAN THRONE

Legitimists Would Include Him in List of Candidates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Vienna, Dec. 1.—Ex-Emperor Charles may yet be called back to take up the crown of St. Stephen. The Legitimists apparently are striving to have his name included in the list of candidates for the Hungarian throne which will be submitted to the public as soon as Central European conditions are more quiet.

An intimation of this was given by the Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, in a party conference yesterday, when he declared the Government was seeking to prepare a diplomatic solution of the question which would be in line with popular wishes.

When asked whether the diplomatic solution intended to include Charles' claim to the crown, which is considered legally irrevocable, despite the proclamation of Admiral Horthy announcing the dethronement of Charles and the cessation of the Hapsburg dynasty, Count Bethlen contented himself with declaring he was now engaged in collecting information from all parts of Hungary in order to find out just which candidacy would best serve the country's interests.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Dec. 1.—Authorization has been given to former Emperor Zita of Austria-Hungary to go to Switzerland to be with her son, who is to be operated on for appendicitis.

MILLER TO BE FOCH'S HOST.

Governor Miller will be the host at a dinner to be given for Marshal Ferdinand Foch at the Hotel Commodore on the evening of December 15, the night before the Marshal sails for France. Mayor Hyman had sought the honor of entertaining the Marshal on that occasion, but as explained yesterday the Governor's invitation had been accepted first.

Both invitations were extended in France before the Marshal started for this country. The Governor was presented by one of his aids, and later Rodman Wamsmaker sought the Marshal's acceptance of an invitation on behalf of Mayor Hyman.

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